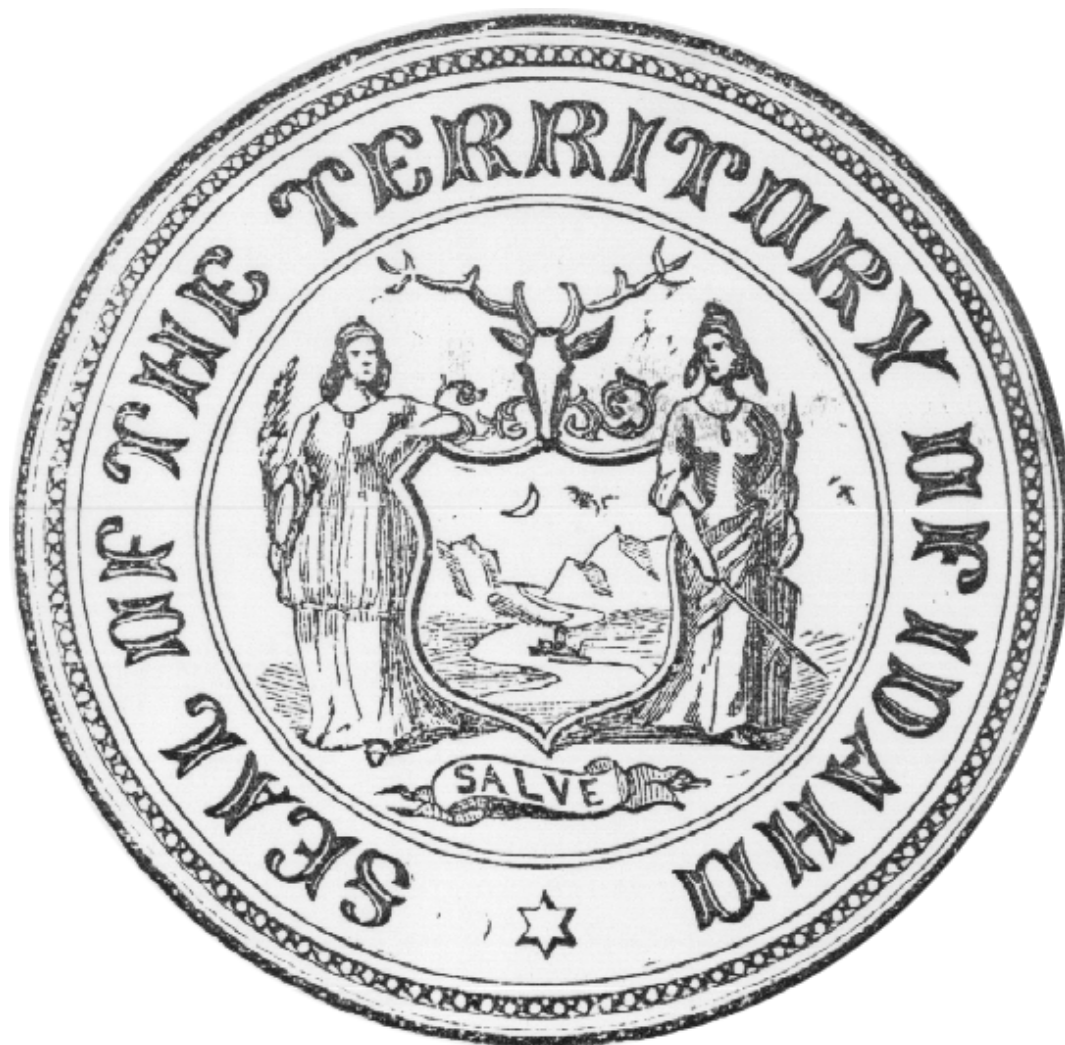


— STATE OF —
IDAHO
CITIZENS' REPORT



FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30,
1999





Idaho's second territorial seal, designed by Caleb Lyon (Idaho's 2nd territorial Governor).
The seal was used (with minor modifications) from 1886 - 1890.

The cover photo is an architect's rendering of the capitol building with the "new" wings added, drawing dated 1909.

The Idaho Citizens' Report briefly explains the financial condition of the State of Idaho and presents some major state programs. Its purpose is to summarize and simplify the presentation of information contained in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

This report is not intended to replace the detailed financial position set forth in the CAFR, which will continue to be provided by the Office of the State Controller. A copy of the CAFR may be obtained by writing or calling our office (refer to back cover).

The financial statements presented in this report are in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), except when noted otherwise. The report depicts trends in state revenues and spending in selected economic and demographic areas affecting the State that are of particular public interest.

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) has given an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting to the State of Idaho for its Popular Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1998. The Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government popular reports.

In order to receive an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting, a government unit must publish a Popular Annual Financial Report, with contents that conform to program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability, and reader appeal.

An Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. We believe this report continues to conform to the Popular Annual Financial Reporting requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA.

Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting

PRESENTED TO

**STATE OF
IDAHO**

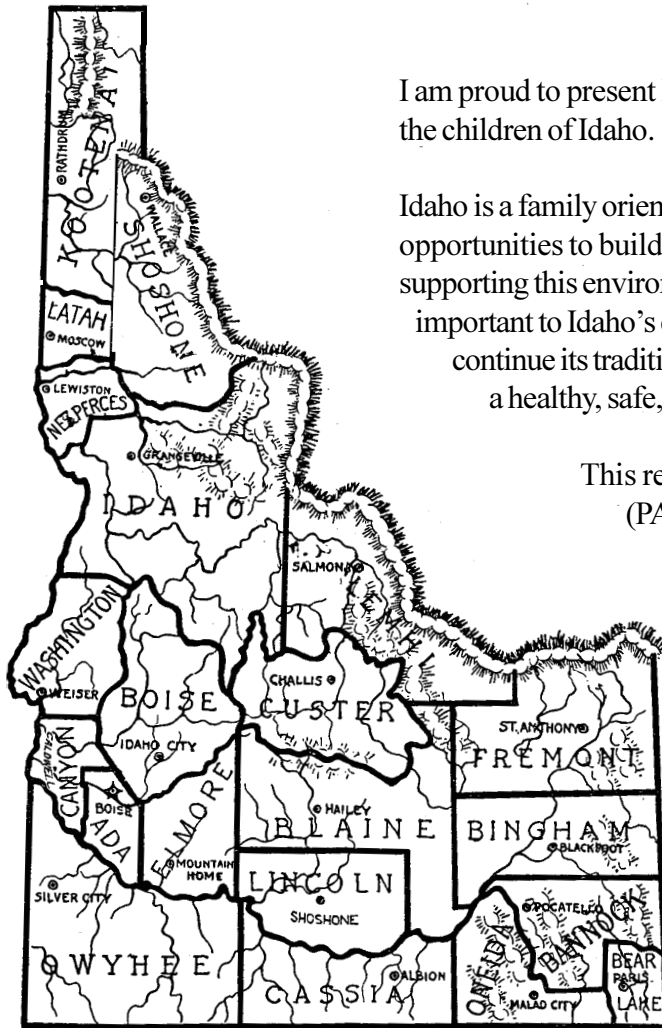
**For the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1998**



Cary Brueck
President
Jeffrey L. Esser
Executive Director

I ntroduction

The State's Annual Idaho Citizens' Report



Map displayed on the correspondence of the National Irrigation Congress, for their meeting in Boise during September of 1906.

I am proud to present Idaho's second annual Citizens' Report and to dedicate it to the children of Idaho.

Idaho is a family oriented state. We pride ourselves on providing our children with opportunities to build a good future. State government plays an important role in supporting this environment. This report focuses on several state programs that are important to Idaho's economy and quality of life; programs that will help the State continue its tradition as a family-oriented state; and programs designed to create a healthy, safe, and nurturing background in which to build a future.

This report is also known as a "Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR)." We aim to make this information popular in two ways. First by making the report easy to read and second by making it informative.

The Idaho Citizens' Report provides information to the citizens of Idaho; it is not written for accounting professionals. It clearly presents the financial condition of the State without accounting jargon.

We hope that reading this will be a fun learning experience. The PAFR has been written so that you will be able to gain useful facts and be more involved in the decisions that affect all of our lives.

J.D. Williams
Idaho State Controller

Where the Money Comes From



↑
TAXES - Sales, Individual, Corporate, and Other
(62% of Revenue)



↑
FEDERAL GRANTS
(26% of Revenue)



↑
MISCELLANEOUS - Fees,
Permits, Investment Earnings,
and Other Miscellaneous Types
of Revenue (12% of Revenue)

Taxes, federal grants, and miscellaneous revenues are Idaho's sources of income.

The collection of taxes is the largest source of funds for Idaho. State income taxes are collected from both individuals earning wages and businesses earning profits in Idaho. Sales taxes are collected from retail transactions occurring in Idaho. Taxes pay for a wide range of state programs such as education and law enforcement. State taxes fund programs that help everyone in Idaho.

Federal grants are the next largest source of funds for Idaho. Grants are awarded for specific purposes. For example, the Federal Department of Health and Human Services gives grant money to Idaho for Medicaid and Child Support services and the Federal Department of Energy gives grant money for State oversight of the Idaho Nuclear Energy and Environmental Laboratory.

Fees, charges for permits, investment earnings, and other miscellaneous types of income are the third largest source of state revenues. Fees are charged for services provided by state agencies. For example, the Department of Fish and Game charges a fee for issuing a fishing license. The Department of Fish and Game will then use the money to stock rivers with fish and maintain access roads to the fishing spots.

Permits are issued to businesses and individuals. For example, the Department of Parks and Recreation will issue a permit for citizens to use a state park for a year. The money raised by issuing these permits will help to pay for the upkeep of the parks.

Miscellaneous revenue also includes interest earnings. When the State has unspent money, it invests the cash. In this way the State can lower the need to collect more money from taxpayers.

Where the Money Goes

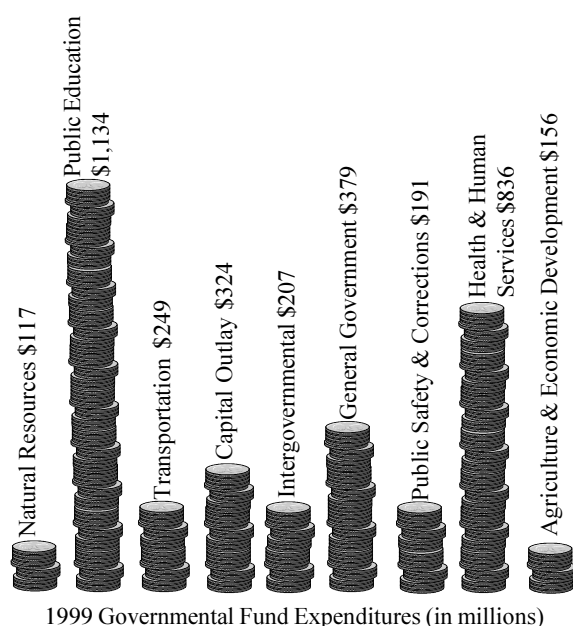
Each year the Idaho legislature meets and sets a budget for the State. Taxes, permits, fees, and federal aid fund the budget. This past year the two largest consumers of the state budget were Health and Human Services and Education.

Education spent the largest share of state funds, accounting for 31.6 percent of money paid out in fiscal year 1998-99. The money was used for public schools, colleges and universities, and other education (such as the School for Deaf and Blind and Vocational Education).

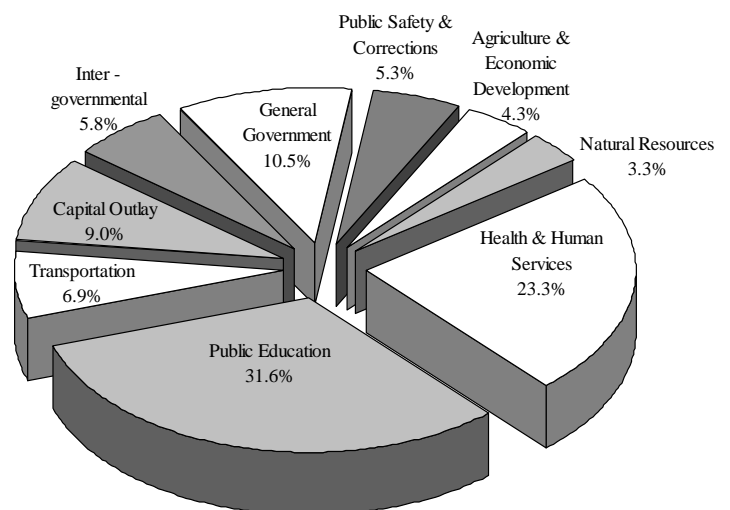
Health and Human Services spent 23.3 percent of the budget. Medicaid programs received over half of the Health and Human Services budget. Medicaid provides medical and dental services for low-income families and individuals. Medicaid also assists others that are unable to pay for medical and dental services, because of youth, old age, pregnancy, or disability. Additional Health and Human Services programs include the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, Child Adoption, Children's Mental Health, and Child Protection Referrals.

A large portion of the budget was spent for capital outlay (9.0%) and transportation (6.9%). Capital outlay includes all expenses for land, roads, highways, buildings, fixtures, equipment, and structures. Transportation used money for the repair and maintenance of the State's infrastructure. Infrastructure includes long-lived assets such as roads and bridges. Over \$14,000,000 was set aside for the alteration, repair, and maintenance of roads, bridges, and similar "infrastructure" projects. The funds for these projects came from various sources such as: gas taxes, Federal funds, and the lottery.

The remaining 29.2 percent of the budget was spent on programs such as law enforcement, public safety, natural resources, agriculture, economic development, and general government. These programs are run by employees of the State of Idaho and help to protect the people, the land, and provide for future economic development.



1999 Governmental Fund Type Expenditures

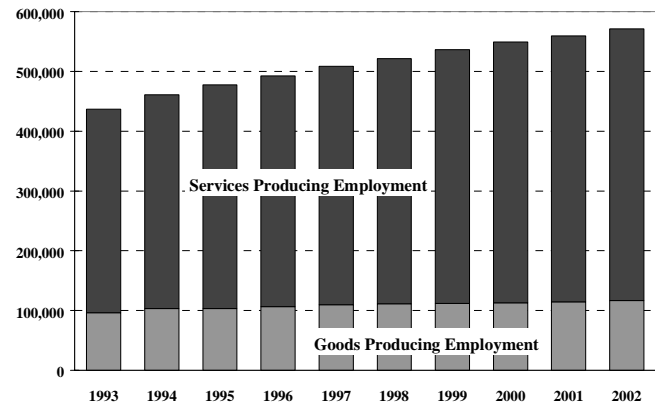


Economic/Demographic

The economy and population of Idaho continues to grow at a faster pace than the rest of the nation. Idaho's nonfarm employment is expected to increase 2.3 percent in 1999, versus an increase of 2.1 percent for the nation. Idaho's civilian unemployment rate for 1999 is expected to be lower than the nation's, with a rate of only 3.8 percent compared to 4.3 percent for the nation. The inflation rate is expected to accelerate beyond the 1.6% rate of 1998 but should remain below 3.0%.

The services employment sector provides a wide diversity of employment for Idaho citizens and has experienced healthy growth. Commonly thought of as low-paying "McJobs," Idaho has a significant number of high-paying engineering, health, and business services employers.

Idaho Nonfarm Employment



During the first part of this decade Idaho experienced a great deal of population growth. While the population nationally has steadily increased at around 1 percent per year, Idaho's population has grown at a rate close to 3 percent per year. Idaho's population growth is slowing down and is now near the national average with an increase in population of only 1.7 percent expected for 1999.



Idaho ranked ninth in the U.S. for percentage increase in population during 1970 to 1997 and third from 1990 to 1997, increasing by over 475,000 since 1970 to 1.2 million.

Economic/Demographic

During the 1990's our traditional industries, such as lumber and wood products, food processing, and mining, have become more competitive. Our high-technology sector, which includes companies such as Hewlett-Packard, Zilog, and Micron Technology, has bucked recent national trends and undergone substantial expansion. In addition, the tourism and travel sectors have benefited from past investments in projects such as the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the convention centers in Boise and Nampa, and the Kellogg Gondola. Thus, the restructured Idaho economy is in a better position to take advantage of growth opportunities that will arise this decade and is expected to continue growing into the 21st century.



Winter scene in Silver City, at the turn of the century.

Employment by Industry

	1970	1997
Farming	43,818	34,117
Ag. Serv., Forest, Fish, & Other	4,073	18,978
Manufacturing	42,179	81,536
Mining	3,952	3,846
Construction	15,851	50,951
Trans., Communications, & Public Util.	16,316	31,217
Wholesale Trade	12,528	32,581
Retail Trade	50,781	129,429
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	18,122	38,421
Services	53,908	186,836
Federal Civilian	9,977	12,720
Federal Military	12,816	9,976
State & Local Government	39,824	84,390
	<u>324,145</u>	<u>714,998</u>

- Manufacturing employment increased 93 percent between 1970 and 1997, while Idaho has benefited from the nation's fifth highest rate of increase in manufacturing growth.
- Our high technology employment has increased 129 percent from 1980 to 1997 and has helped fuel Idaho's export growth.
- Retail Sales Employment has surged during the period of 1970 to 1997 with a growth of 151 percent from 39,300 to 98,800. Regional shopping centers within the State have successfully challenged the out-of-state retail areas which once attracted Idaho shoppers in greater numbers.
- State officials say an increased demand for Idaho products in emerging markets eased the impact of the Asian financial crisis on the State. "Our exports to traditional markets like Japan and Taiwan may be down, but shipments to emerging countries like Mexico and China are actually up," said Idaho Department of Commerce Director, Gary Mahn.



Oneida flour mill near Malad City.

E ducation

Nearly a quarter-million students are enrolled in Idaho's public schools. Among the states, Idaho ranks near the top in the percentage of its population in the 5 to 17 school age bracket. That means maintenance of a public school system is a real commitment on the part of Idaho citizens.

Idaho has a history of making sure its youngsters are well prepared to compete in a rapidly changing world. The State Board of Education's new high school exiting standards make clear what Idaho's high school graduates are expected to know and be able to do with their knowledge. A multi-year technology initiative, supported by both the Idaho Legislature and the J.A. and Kathryn Albertson Foundation, has added hardware, software, and additional technologically competent teachers to our list of resources. Public and private pre-school initiatives have focused attention on school readiness for our youngest citizens.

The State Department of Education's (SDE) role is both to support the public school system and to provide leadership and guidance. The Department's recent activities include the following:

- Making certain that our schools are safe for the children. Not only has the SDE helped school districts develop their own safe school checklists and crisis plans with student safety in mind, it has also encouraged strong school links to children's mental health, juvenile corrections, social services, and other community programs to further protect the well-being of the children.
- Implementing the Child Literacy Act of Idaho. The SDE developed indicators to determine each child's reading ability and comprehension as a way to make sure every child can read competently and comfortably by the end of the third grade.



School at Midway

Migrant Student Leadership

Students at the first Migrant Student Leadership Institute drew "maps to the future" during the 12 day session that focused on education, career exploration, and Hispanic cultural heritage. About 60 high school sophomores and juniors attended the institute, which was sponsored by Idaho's State Department of Education in cooperation with Boise State University, the Idaho Humanities Council, and the Oregon State Department of Education. Among other activities, the students read works of literature by former migrant workers as a way to share common experiences. Idaho schools have identified more than 12,000 students as migrant, with about one-third migrating between the U.S. and Mexico each year.

E ducation

- The Superintendent's office has worked towards strengthening parents' involvement in their children's education. By promoting the "Dinner and a Book" program which encourages parents to set aside family meal time and daily reading time with their children and bolstering family literacy programs, the SDE believes that children will do better in school when they know that their education really matters to their parents.
- The "Generation of the Child" starts anew each school year as a new class of children begins its educational journey. The SDE is committed to making sure that journey is the best it can be.



Russell School in Moscow, May 1, 1942.

LOTTERY BENEFITS...

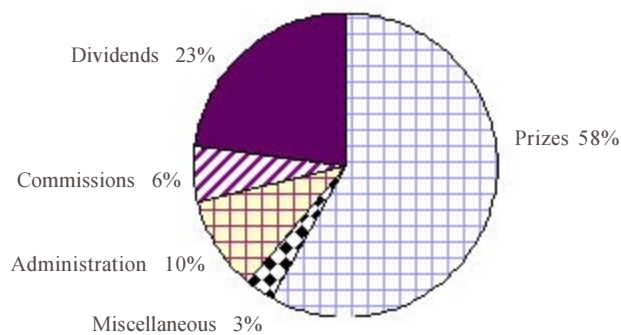
Every time you play the Lottery, someone benefits...players, Idaho businesses, and most importantly, Idaho public schools and buildings. In just ten years, the Idaho Lottery has contributed nearly \$178 million to benefit Idaho education. At the same time, players have cashed in over \$431 million in prizes. Additionally, the Lottery is doing its part to help strengthen Idaho's economy. In fiscal year 1999, 94 percent of the Lottery's total revenues stayed in Idaho, roughly translating to an \$84,755,463 boost to the State's economy. The Lottery is dedicated to fulfilling its mission to maximize funding for education and the people of Idaho.

IT'S YOUR MONEY...

The Idaho Lottery is proud to be one of the most progressive lotteries in the country. Where your money goes is the key factor in the story of its success. The Lottery was established in 1989 to supplement the budgets of Idaho's 112 school districts and the permanent building fund. However, profits from the Lottery were never intended to solve all of Idaho's education funding needs. While the Lottery can never be the primary source of funding for Idaho schools, it represents a real and vital contribution to the public school districts, universities, and public buildings throughout the state.

In fiscal year 1999, \$10.3 million went to the Idaho Permanent Building Fund and \$10.3 million went to Idaho public schools.

Players are getting their fair share, too. Of every dollar spent, approximately 58% goes to the prize fund.



Health and Human Services



Children's Home in Boise, ca 1934

Medicaid continues to be the major force driving the budget of the Department of Health and Welfare. Of the Department's \$853.5 million appropriated in fiscal year 1999, \$534.6 million was for Medicaid. The program provides health care coverage for eligible low-income families, children, pregnant women, the blind, disabled, and elderly. Due to federal and state mandates, the Department of Health and Welfare has very little control over Medicaid expenditures.

State General Fund dollars account for roughly 30% of overall Medicaid spending. In fiscal year 1996, State General Fund spending on Medicaid was \$2 million higher than spending on all other Health and Welfare programs. By fiscal year 1999, the gap had grown to \$25 million—\$138 million for Medicaid and \$113 million for all other programs.

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provides health care coverage to children in families that earn up to 50% above the poverty level. In June,

1999, 3,541 children were enrolled in CHIP. A wide-ranging outreach program is underway in an effort to reach as many children as possible. CHIP expenditures totaled \$4 million in fiscal year 1999. The cost is small when compared with overall Medicaid spending, but CHIP can have a big impact on families. With a healthy start, CHIP kids face a brighter future.

Patti Toney's job doesn't pay a lot, and it doesn't include health care benefits. She lives in Payette with her three children. Their health is very important to her. The younger two are covered by Medicaid, but her oldest doesn't qualify. For a while, that meant Patti's 18-year-old son went without health care treatment unless it was an emergency. For Patti, the cyst growing on her son's leg didn't qualify as an emergency, and thus it went without treatment. "If we had the money or insurance, my son could have gone to a doctor before the cyst grew and found out what kind of cyst he had," Patti says. "With CHIP, now we can."

Health and Human Services

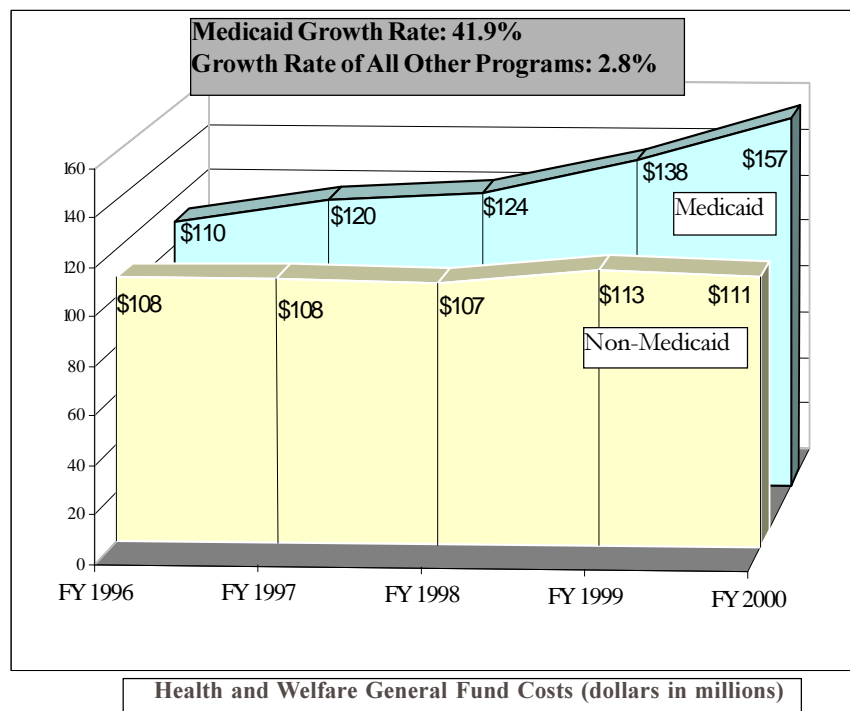
In addition to Medicaid and the CHIP programs, the Department of Health and Welfare also provides child support services. The primary goal of the child support services is to make sure that children's financial and health related needs are met. The programs provide food stamps and childcare for low-income families. The childcare program reimburses families for a portion of the cost of childcare while parents work or attend school. The childcare program makes it possible for families to become more self-sufficient, reducing their need for government assistance.

For single parent families the Department will assist in the identification and location of missing parents and establishment and enforcement of child support court orders. This effort is supported by the new automated Idaho Child Support Enforcement System and is leading to more missing parents being found, support orders being issued, and child support collections rising (collections have increased every year since 1993).



Senator Borah and his wife visiting a children's home 1934

Additionally, as a parent's income increases, the Department ensures that the child support orders are modified so that the support remains consistent with the parent's rising income. The Department also takes care of the collection and distribution functions for the child support payments. By making sure that the child's financial needs are met, the groundwork is laid for the child to do well in school, lead a healthy life, and assist the family as a whole from requesting help from other cash assistance programs.



Law Enforcement

The Department of Law Enforcement provides many services that ultimately contribute to the safety and well being of Idaho's children. In 1999, however, the Department was given an exciting new focus that will directly support Governor Kempthorne's concept of the "Generation of the Child."

Governor Kempthorne and the Legislature approved an additional \$697,000 to attack methamphetamine

The drug is easily manufactured, instantly addictive, and causes the user to become increasingly violent. Additionally, the manufacture of this drug requires a combination of toxic chemicals, leaving the manufacturing environment (typically motel rooms and rental units) dangerously contaminated for years. Former methamphetamine production sites are dangerous to live in, presenting a real danger for families.



Boise City Police, in front of old City Hall

manufacture, use, transportation, and sale in Idaho. (The new program will begin in the State's fiscal year 2000). All illicit drug use destroys the quality of community life through increased criminal activity and the unraveling of family relationships—thus impacting Idaho's children—but no drug more so than methamphetamine.

To attack the increase in methamphetamine manufacture, funds from the "Methamphetamine Program" will be used in the following three pronged approach:

Law Enforcement



Boise City Police, early 1900's

- Three additional detectives have been hired to increase the Department's ability to detect methamphetamine laboratories and apprehend the criminals operating them.
- Three additional forensic laboratory criminalists have been hired to more quickly deal with evidence analysis, which allows cases to go to court as swiftly as possible.
- The Peace Officer Standards and Training Academy has developed expanded training for all of Idaho's peace officers, to help them recognize and safely dispose of methamphetamine laboratories. Further, the Academy has developed an advanced training program for police departments and sheriffs' offices throughout the State.

These efforts should greatly improve community safety by the discovery, arrest, and prosecution of criminals dealing in methamphetamine.

Along with these additional resources dedicated to methamphetamine removal, the Idaho State Police developed a highway criminal program. During a traffic stop, specially trained officers can obtain information or recognize evidence of criminal activity. Often, these observations lead to the discovery of drugs or other illegal substances being transported. By interrupting the transportation of drugs, the Idaho State Police contributes to the safety of Idaho's communities and children.

What the State Owns, What the State Owes, and What is Left Over

Balance Sheet

June 30, 1999

(dollars in millions)

Assets:

Cash and Investments	\$10,037
Accounts and Other Receivables	240
Due From Other Governments or Funds	125
Notes and Mortgages Receivable	1,285
Fixed Assets	1,684
All Other Assets	415

Liabilities and Equity:

Liabilites:

Accounts and Other Payables	\$597
Notes, Bonds, and Contracts Payable	1,797
Due To Other Governments or Funds	100
All Other Liabilities	350
Total Liabilities	<u>2,844</u>

Equity:

Fund Balances/Retained Earnings	<u>\$10,942</u>
Total Equity	10,942

Total Assets	\$13,786
---------------------	-----------------

Total Liabilities and Equity	\$13,786
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Stock Certificate from Maggie Silver Mining Company in
Owyhee County

I mportant Initiatives

EDUCATION

In Governor Dirk Kempthorne's inaugural address, he declared this the "Generation of the Child." To help nurture our children, and ultimately develop the next generation of a workforce in Idaho, Kempthorne proposed giving children a healthy start. The Governor proposed, and the Legislature approved, an aggressive package of bills to help students read by the third grade. Funds were made available to urge teachers to develop innovative ways of educating students, and financial incentives were created for teachers who become nationally certified.

In higher education, Kempthorne identified a need to retain and hire qualified professors—particularly in areas such as high-technology where it's increasingly difficult to compete with other states. His program for salary incentives for higher education faculty won legislative approval, as did more scholarship support for college students.

ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENT BOARD

In November 1998, voters approved a change to the *Idaho Constitution* allowing for investment reform. This reform lifts restrictions on the types of investments that are available. These enhanced investment options will allow the Endowment Fund Investment Board to generate higher returns on the endowment funds under its management. The reform also combines cash flows from the Endowment Fund with receipts from endowment lands managed by the Department of Lands. This integration will provide for more reliable cash flows from year to year, thus giving the Endowment Fund Investment Board greater flexibility to choose investments on the basis of total return rather than income return. This reform will produce additional millions for Idaho's public schools.



Currency, First National Bank of Idaho, ca 1864



HISTORICAL SOCIETY

During the year the State Historical Society transferred records, papers, maps, blueprints, and photographs into the new Merle Wells Archives Storage Building. This facility will enhance retention and increase access to documents of historical significance. In addition to improving the preservation of materials for state agencies, this facility provides a location to preserve important records from counties, cities, and other local government entities statewide.

Additional funding in fiscal year 1999 allowed the Historical Society to increase the amount of maintenance and repair work on nearly 60 historic buildings throughout Idaho.

Data Sources

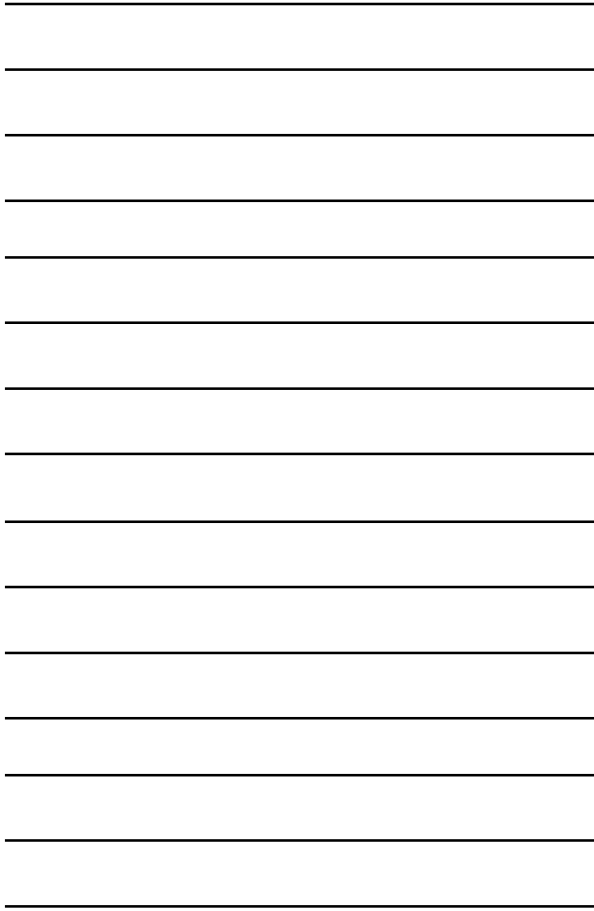


St. Teresa's Academy in Boise, 1928

Commerce, Department of
Financial Management, Division of
Health and Welfare, Department of
Historical Society, Idaho State
Law Enforcement, Department of
Lottery Commission
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Transportation, Idaho Department



Store and residence of C.P.Jones of Malad, ca late 1800's.

[illegible]

1920's high school football team



STATE OF IDAHO WEBSITES & PHONE NUMBERS

OFFICE	WEB ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Administration, Department of	http://www.state.id.us/adm/	332-1824
Aging, Commission on	http://www2.state.id.us/icoa/	334-3833
Agriculture, Department of	http://www.agri.state.id.us/	332-8500
Arts Commission	http://www.state.id.us/arts/index.htm	334-2119
Attorney General, Office of	http://www2.state.id.us/ag/	334-2400
Commerce, Department of	http://www.idoc.state.id.us/	334-2470
Consumer Protection Unit (1-800-432-3545)	http://www2.state.id.us/ag/consumer/consumer.htm	334-2424
Correction, Department of	http://www.corr.state.id.us/	658-2000
Developmental Disabilities Council (1-800-544-2433)	http://www.state.id.us/icdd/index.htm	334-2178
Education, Board of	http://www.sde.state.id.us/osbe/board.htm	334-2270
Education, Department of	http://www.sde.state.id.us/Dept/	332-6800
Engineers and Land Surveyors, Board of Professional	http://www.state.id.us/ipels/index.htm	334-3860
Finance, Department of (1-800-346-3378)	http://www.state.id.us/finance/dof.htm	332-8000
Financial Management, Division of	http://www.state.id.us/dfm/dfm.htm	334-3900
Fish and Game, Department of	http://www.state.id.us/fishgame/fishgame.html	334-3700
Governor, Office of	http://www2.state.id.us/gov/govhmpg.htm	334-2100
Health and Welfare, Department of	http://www.state.id.us/dhw/hwgd_www/home.html	334-5500
Health Districts Conference Office	http://www.state.id.us/phd/hdcopage.htm	334-3566
Hispanic Affairs, Commission on	http://www2.state.id.us/icha/	334-3776
Historical Society, Idaho State	http://www.state.id.us/ishs/index.htm	334-2682
Human Resources, Division of	http://www.ipc.state.id.us/	334-2263
Human Rights Commission	http://www2.state.id.us/ihr/ihrhome.htm	334-2873
Humanities Council	http://www2.state.id.us/ihc/	334-3844
Independent Living Council	http://wwwnt.state.id.us/silc/	334-3800
Industrial Commission	http://www.state.id.us/iic/index.htm	334-6000
INEEL Oversight Program	http://www2.state.id.us/deqinel/main_op.htm	373-0498
Information Technology Resource Mgmt. Council	http://wwwnt.state.id.us/itrmc/	332-1876
Insurance Fund, State	http://www.state.id.us/isif/index.htm	334-2370
Insurance, Department of	http://www.doi.state.id.us/	334-4250
Judicial Branch/Supreme Court	http://www.state.id.us/judicial/judicial.html	334-2246
Juvenile Corrections, Department of	http://www.djc.state.id.us/	334-5100
Labor, Department of	http://www.doe.state.id.us/	334-6252
Lands, Department of	http://wwwnt.state.id.us/lands/	334-0200
Law Enforcement, Department of	http://www2.state.id.us/dle/dle.htm	884-7000
Legislative Branch	http://www.state.id.us/legislat/legislat.html	1-800-626-0471
Legislative Districts	http://www.state.id.us/legislat/csgnews/	
Library, Idaho State	http://www.state.id.us/isl/hp.htm	334-2150
Lieutenant Governor, Office of	http://www2.state.id.us/gov/lgo/lgov.htm	334-2200
Lottery Commission	http://www.idaholottery.com/	334-2600
Military, Division of	http://www2.state.id.us/mil/cover.htm	422-4272
Nursing, Board of	http://www.state.id.us/ibn/ibnhome.htm	334-3110
Outfitters and Guides Licensing Board	http://www.state.id.us/oglb/oglbhome.htm	327-7380
Parks and Recreation, Department of	http://www.idahoparks.org/	334-4199
Public Employees Retirement System	http://www.persi.state.id.us/	334-3365
Public Television, Idaho	http://www.idptv.state.id.us/	373-7220
Public Utilities Commission	http://www.puc.state.id.us/	334-0300
Purchasing, Division of	http://www.state.id.us/adm/purchasing/default.htm	327-7465
Rural Development Council	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/nrdp/id.html	334-6113
State of Idaho	http://www.state.id.us	334-2411
Tax Commission-Forms	http://www.state.id.us/tax/forms.htm	334-7660
Transportation, Idaho Department	http://www.state.id.us/itd/itdhmpg.htm	334-8000
Unclaimed Property	http://www2.state.id.us/tax/unclaimed.htm	334-7627
Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of	http://www2.state.id.us/idvr/idvrhome.htm	334-3390
Water Resources, Department of	http://www.idwr.state.id.us	327-7900
Women's Commission	http://www2.state.id.us/women/	334-4673

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